

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1882.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Call at Dr. Shaffner's office and register your names preparatory to voting. See notice in another column.

First Quarter of the Moon this evening at 6.33.

Possums bring from 50 to 75 cents, dressed.

H. L. Beckerdite will teach the Waughtown Public School.

Watch dogs and Sewing Machine Agents have declared war.

Go to FRIES' for your FINE SHOES.

Rev. James Hall preached an excellent sermon at Eden Chapel on last Sunday afternoon.

Days length 10 hours, 2 minutes. 292 days gone and 73 to come before New Year.

The comet is still visible, and presents a fine appearance since the moon don't shine of mornings.

Two Primitive Baptist ministers preached in Waughtown on Sunday night last.

Frank and Samuel Fatterson, of Bingham's School, were on a visit to their home, in the place, last week.

On last Saturday E. F. Meller shot a large black snake, near town, which measured six feet and two inches in length.

Mrs. Blackwell and daughter, who were at Salem Hotel several weeks, have returned to their home in Raleigh.

Lewis Stewart and J. R. Johnston are painting Elm Street Chapel. They handle the brush artistically.

A number of the young friends of Miss Mary A. Vogler gave her a very pleasant surprise party on Wednesday night of last week.

ZIEGLER BROTHERS' SHOES ever brought to this market, just received. H. W. FRIES.

Dr. Rondthaler and family, after a visit of several weeks among relatives and friends North, returned home on last Saturday.

Partridges are said to be plenty this fall. Most of the land is posted, and hunters had better obtain permission before they go after game.

Internal Revenue collections for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 14th 1882: \$26,115.97.

There is an abundance of mast in the woods this year. We saw a large white oak tree the other day from which several bushels could be gathered.

Some youths "butchered" "Mary's little lamb," in front of the Academy Saturday night. Learn to sing, boys, before you undertake to serenade where singing is taught.

Armstrong's minstrels gave a performance in Brown's Hall, on Wednesday night of last week. Owing to the inclemency of the weather they did not have a very good house, we learn.

Go to Mrs. T. B. Douthit's and see her Goods, and examine prices before buying elsewhere. She is selling her stock at greatly reduced prices for cash.

Numbers of our farmers are drilling their wheat this year. We think it a good plan if the land is thoroughly prepared. This should be done in broadcasting as well.

The Mayo Primitive Baptist Association met with the church at Saint's Delight on Saturday last. A large congregation of people were present on Sunday. Weather delightful.

We are sorry to learn that Mrs. E. A. Strupe was taken sick with typhoid fever, while on a visit to relatives, in Clemmonsville. We learned on Tuesday that she was thought to be improving a little.

A shooting match for a beef came off at Charles Pope's, on Friday of last week. Chas. Mendenhall and Chas. Pope won the beef and George Newsum won the part used for sausage casing.

David Shoaf met with what might have been a serious accident a few days since. While crossing a stream his lines became entangled so as to throw his horses in the stream he was crossing. Happily nothing serious resulted.

J. R. Osborne, of Abbot's Creek, Davidson county, has our thanks for a six pound sweet potato and a lot of beautiful Golden Winter Apples. Mr. Osborne is a young and progressive farmer, and we learn that he has quite a large collection of young fruit trees for sale.

According to the weather-wise, we were led to believe that we would have an early frost. To-day is the 19th of October and we have had no killing frost as yet. In fact, no frost worth speaking of. An old farmer predicted, early in the summer, that we would not have much cold weather till after Christmas.

A week or more since, the comet was said to have split, and now the crack seems to have united again. It is certainly the finest comet we have seen in many years. It is worth "an early rise" to see its brilliancy in the early morn.

The jam of wagons continues at the Borer & Crist old stand. We are satisfied that C. R. Welfare is selling goods as cheap as any house in either of the two towns. NEW GOODS received twice a week. Thanks to the many customers who have been trading with him.

Mrs. Bahnsen and Siewers successfully removed a tumor from the neck of Mrs. J. M. Mock, of Davidson County, on Monday, at the Salem Hotel. We are pleased to state that Mrs. Mock is doing well, with the prospect of a speedy recovery.

Messrs. Hinshaw & Bynum, in Winston, will pay \$1.00 per pound for pennycrout oil. The plant grows abundantly here, and we presume is as easily distilled into oil as sassafras, which brings from 35 to 50 cents per pound.

T. A. Wiles, of Winston, showed us a well executed landscape on tin, worked up from different colored rock. The process is to coat the tin with glue and pulverize the different colored rock and apply with a pointed stick. It is a considerable curiosity, and shows genius and application in the artist.

W. T. Sanders, of Aulville, Missouri, called on us on Saturday last. Mr. Sanders is a native of this vicinity and has been a resident of Lafayette County, Missouri for 26 years, and has been successful in business. He was pleased with the general prosperity of his old section, and we wish him a pleasant visit.

A considerable number of sheep have been killed in Broadway township by dogs, from the flocks of the Messrs. Smiths, and several neighbors of R. F. Linville. Mr. Linville says he would have lost his flock if he had not put them up in a stable, as the dogs played havoc all around him. P. E. Light lost nine out of a flock of ten. Nearly \$200 worth of sheep were wantonly slain by mongrel dogs. Examine the dogs' teeth, and if any wool is found in their mouths kill them, and the evil will for a time be abated.

Through the kindness of our young friend, E. F. Meller, we took a ride to Old Town on last Sunday afternoon. Upon arriving there, we found the old church full of persons from the surrounding country, who were informed were attending a Sunday School Convention in session that afternoon, conducted by Rev. R. F. Linbeck and others. We had a little chat with Reuben Powers, who informed us that the corn crop in the Old Town bottoms was very good, though a large quantity was damaged by the high water of a few weeks ago. On our way we noticed several large barns of tobacco curing.

Mrs. T. B. DOUTHIT has the largest and best selected stock of Goods, such as Millinery and Fancy Goods, to be found in this part of the country. Go and see them.

The other morning a man, with his wagon and team, was standing near one of the warehouses, in Winston, swearing like a trooper, when a passerby stopped and asked him what was the matter.

"Matter, stranger, why I'm the damndest fool in North Carolina."

"Why so, did you get 'bugged' in selling your tobacco?" asked the passerby.

"Nary bug, stranger, didn't bring down any tobacco," answered the man with the wagon.

"Well, what is it that has put you in such a bad humor?" questioned the passerby.

"You see my old woman and our gang of young 'uns in the wagon, then?"

"Yes," answered the passerby.

"Wall, stranger, I brought that crowd sixty miles to see the comic we hearn tell of bein' down here, an' darn my plecter, stranger, when a feller showed it to us 'this mornin' it wern't the same darn thing we've seed at home nearly every mornin' for three weeks."

For the Press.

WELLINGTON, KANSAS, Sept. 30th, 1882.

Messrs. Editors:—It may be interesting to some of the readers of the Press to see a few lines from this part of the West. Times are tolerably good here. The large wheat crop, notwithstanding the low price, is bringing in lots of money. Wheat is worth from 60 to 75 cents per bushel, new corn 25 and 30 cents. Labor is in great demand and wages are from \$10 to \$25 per month, and from 75 cents to \$1.50 per day. There will not be as much wheat sown here this fall as was last, on account of the very dry weather, though we are having good rains now. Wheat sowing is in full blast, and will continue for some time yet. There is a great deal of threshing to do yet. Wheat is averaging about 20 bushels per acre, though there was some in this county that

went 50 bushels to the acre. Corn will make 40 to 50 bushels per acre. The train on the Acheson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad set the Prairie on fire last Sunday, one mile from Wellington, causing a great deal of excitement. The burning up of fifty tons of hay was the principal damage done.

Health is good in this country with the exception of flux among children. There are no chills and fever here. J. C. SWAIM.

Ladies of Salem and Winston. Remember that Mrs. T. B. Douthit, of Salem, has just enlarged her store room so as to accommodate all the ladies. Go and see the beautiful Hats, Bonnets, Feathers, Notions, &c., and examine her prices.

A list of letters remaining in the Post Office, at Salem, N. C., Oct. 19th, 1882:

John Aulsebrook, J. W. Atkins, S. A. Allen, S. F. Andrews, Andrew Burk, Miss Mary Beckerdite, Wm. Ball, H. O. Brown, H. O. Brown, Chas. Brindle, W. P. Brown, Daniel A. Bray, C. Wm. F. Burk, Miss Alma Burk, H. O. Brown, E. B. Cassel, Mrs. Mollie J. Cruise, Solomon Chitty, G. L. D. Charles, Miss Anna B. Cassel, J. M. McCorden, Henry Chavis, C. D. Dempsey, C. Linard, Chas. Linard, Louis Clark, Frederick Crews, J. Chalmers, Esq., H. A. Douglas, Miss Ida Dudley, Misses Ella and Ida Dudley, Leopold Evans, Miss Mary J. Ellis, Miss Marie Ellis, Richard Ferguson, Thos. Fishel, Calvin Faw, S. J. Fishel, Lewis E. Fishel, Jr., E. S. Fishel, Mrs. Emily Gibson, Mrs. L. D. Ganaway, T. J. Gills, Esq., Mrs. C. C. Griffin, Miss Mary Hine, Mrs. C. F. House, Absalom Hoge, Nelson Hire, Noah Hine, H. F. Hine, Ben Hampton, Rev. J. P. Hampton, Miss Ellen Jones, Miss Hattie Johnson, J. E. Jackson, H. W. Johnson, J. H. Johnston, A. W. Kiger, Geo. Kimmel, Norman Kimmel, A. M. Kinnaman, Jonah Lumly, Frank Longworth, H. F. Lashmit, J. H. Lane, Mrs. Sallie Longworth, Franklin Longworth, Miss Judie M. Minish, Miss Judie Minish, Miss Annie J. Hatt, Miss Nancy Macbristain, P. W. Mock, J. A. Mitchellner, Mrs. Cath. Miller, Miss Judie Minish, Joe Miller, J. M. Myers, Jr., Geo. A. Miller, Mrs. C. C. Marshall, A. M. Singsler, Mrs. M. Singsler, Geo. Miller, J. W. Myers, L. R. Malone, C. Cornelius Martin, Wesley Mock, Mary Nading N. Pope, Ella Pinkston, W. M. Pitts, Wm. E. Pano, A. M. Sides, Ransom Smith, Mary C. Spach, Florence Shoaf, M. D. Smith, Phillip Snider, L. C. Stewart, David Shoaf, Ransom Sink, Chas. Swaim, Lewis Spangh, A. J. Snider, A. J. Snider, Geo. Sink, Thos. M. Swaim, Miss Anna Stoltz, Alfred Smith, H. Shoaf, Mrs. Susan C. Sides, G. M. Smithdeal, L. W. Stafford, Jas. H. Sparger, Mrs. A. M. Sides, C. Smith, David Shoff, Geo. Sink, Miss Bell Stafford, Mrs. Charity Swaim, Thos. O. Sawyers, W. R. Rominger, Mrs. Mary A. Rich, Phoebe Reed, col. Aug. Rothrock, J. H. Reich, A. S. Reed, W. J. Rominger, Frank Rankin, Mrs. Mary Rempson, J. D. Thomas, J. M. Transon, Wm. McTent, J. L. Taylor, W. N. Thomas, Wm. McTent, G. W. Tesh, Miss Emma Transon, J. O. Tesh, Mary Teague, Jos. A. Tesh, Lucetta Willard, David Wilson, Geo. W. Willard, Geo. W. Willard, Lewis Wilson, Robt. Willard, James E. Wood, G. H. Wilson, Rebecca Wilson, H. Weavil, Miss Annie Winston, Miss Jane Williamson, Jonas Weisner, Jos. Willard, Mary Yokeley, James Yates, Esq., D. Yokeley, Andrew Yokeley, W. T. Yokeley, Rev. Brantley York, Mrs. W. T. Younger, Rev. Bascom York.

Postage waiting on the following letters: J. R. Hockaday, Peter Lee, Dave Rothrock.

H. L. SHORE, P. M.

Mrs. T. B. Douthit's Stock of Goods is now complete and ready for inspection. You will find her prices the lowest for good Goods. Go and see them.

NOTICE. All persons are hereby forbidden to hunt with dogs, gun or net, or trap any game or birds, or fish in any streams or ponds, or ride, drive, make roads, or trespass in any way whatever, or to cut or remove any timber, on the lands of the undersigned, under penalty of the law.

REUBEN LONGWORTH, J. C. SMITH, MARTIN CHARLES, SANDFORD J. FISHEL, WILLIAM THOMAS, F. D. L. MESSER, WESLEY FISHEL, BARBARA FISHEL, POLIA LONGWORTH, ANNA PERREL, JAMES A. BUTNER.

October 7, 1882.

Meeting of the State Sunday School Association.

The next annual meeting of the North Carolina Sabbath School Association will take place in the Presbyterian church in Winston, on Wednesday, November 1st, 1882, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Delegates will have homes provided for them, and are requested to reach Winston on the day or night before. A programme of the exercises will be issued in due time by the Executive Committee.

C. H. WILEY, President.

EUGENE A. EBBERT, Secretary.

The newspapers of the State are respectfully requested to publish the above notice.

Forsyth County Sunday School Convention.

By order of the Executive Committee, the Annual Meeting of Forsyth County Sunday School Association will be held on Tuesday, October 31st, at the Presbyterian church, Winston, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

On the next day, Nov. 1st, the State Sunday School Convention will be held at the same place; and on Thursday, November 2, 1882, all the Sunday Schools in the county are requested to assemble in the Court House Square, Winston, whence they will march to the Salem Square.

The procession will move at 10 o'clock, A. M.

In the afternoon Love Feast will be served to the scholars and teachers of the Schools, at 2 o'clock. All the Schools in Forsyth County are invited to be present.

Further notice hereafter.

JAS. T. LINEBACK, Chmn.

E. A. EBBERT, Secy.

Members of State Sunday School Convention and visiting friends, are invited to attend the exercises of County Sunday School Convention, and children's day.

RALEIGH, Oct. 11.—The annual Fair of the colored people was opened yesterday by the State Commissioner of Agriculture, McGehee. To-day Gov. Jarvis delivered the annual address which was well received by the large crowd of blacks in attendance. Congressman W. R. Cox also spoke. The fair grounds are better each year, the exhibits are more numerous and better. The display of stock, products, &c., is excellent. Notwithstanding the weather was inclement the attendance was good.

An Explanation.

The delicate, flowery and lasting fragrance of Floreston Cologne explain why it is such a favorite with the ladies.

Why Should They.

No man or woman can do satisfactory work when the brain is dull, the nerves unsteady, the system relaxed and they feel generally wretched. Why should anybody drag through their work in this condition when a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic will at moderate cost give them the strength and will to perform their duties satisfactorily.—Ed.

DIED.

Near Abbott's Creek, on the 7th inst., MR. JAMES WILBORN, aged nearly 70 years.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BLUM'S FARMER'S AND PLANTER'S ALMANAC

—FOR—

1883.

Containing the usual Astronomical Calculations, Agricultural Matter, Tales, Wit and Humor, Anecdotes, Recipes, Courts, etc., etc., with a large Advertising Appendix, making 96 pages.

For sale at SALEM BOOKSTORE, Salem, N. C., and by merchants throughout Western North Carolina, S. W. Virginia, East Tennessee and South Carolina.

University of North Carolina

NEXT SESSION begins AUGUST 31st, 1882. Expenses \$185 to \$250 per annum. Regular Courses of study lead to A. B., Ph. D., and B. S. Special courses, receiving Certificates and Diplomas, are open to Students. Schools of Law, Medicine & Pharmacy attached. A Teachers' Course has been established.

For particulars address KEMP P. BATTLE, LL. D., President, CHAPEL HILL, N. C. Aug. 3, 1882.—31

Two Three Cent Stamps.—On receipt of two three cent stamps the undersigned will send two sets of four cards each, of different designs, suitable for Albums or Card Books.

J. H. GOODWIN, 150 Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.

BOLAND CHILLED PLOWS.

These Plows have genuine chilled moldboards which are harder than steel. Having the sloping landside, and reversible plow points, they are the best running and most economical Plow to the farmer of any make.

CHAMPION GRAIN DRILL.

This Drill has force both with and without wind, and will sow seed and lay the only Fertilizer attachment that will sow sticky phosphate. It is the simplest, lightest running and best Drill made.

BRITISH MIXTURE.

This celebrated Fertilizer has gained its great popularity not only on account of the price, but because its effects are uniformly good and it has been found to give more Fertilizer for each dollar paid than can be procured from any other source.

E. B. WHITMAN, Office and Salesroom, No. 104 S. Charles Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

MANUFACTURER OF Agricultural Specialties.

No. 21.—21.

COTTON IS KING OF COTTON!

For the purpose of collecting the State and County Taxes for 1882, I will attend at the following times and places, viz:

Clinard's, Tuesday, Oct. 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. Kernersville, Thursday, " 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. Salem, Monday, " 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. Old Town, Tuesday, " 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. Brooksville, Wednesday, Nov. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. Winston, Monday, " 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st.

D'BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 Cents.

Pay Your Taxes.

For the purpose of collecting the State and County Taxes for 1882, I will attend at the following times and places, viz:

Clinard's, Tuesday, Oct. 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. Kernersville, Thursday, " 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. Salem, Monday, " 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. Old Town, Tuesday, " 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. Brooksville, Wednesday, Nov. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st. Winston, Monday, " 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st.

The Taxes assessed are 66¢ cents on every \$100 Valuation of Property, and \$2.00 on the Poll.

All are respectfully notified to attend. I am compelled to settle with the State Treasurer by the 1st of January.

AUG. FOGLE, Sheriff.

Registration Notice!

SALEM, N. C., Sept. 20, 1882.

The books for a new registration of all voters in "Salem Precinct," will be open at my office on Main street, Salem, N. C., every day, (Sundays excepted), until the evening immediately preceding the election to be held on the 7th day of November next.

All qualified voters residing in Winston township, outside the corporate limits of Winston, may be registered. J. F. SHAFNER, Registrar.

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA, Forsyth Co., OFFICE BOARD COUNTY COM'RS., WINSTON, SEPT. 5, 1882.

Whereas, a new voting precinct, known as "Salem Precinct," and composed of the entire portion of Winston Township outside of the corporate limits of the town of Winston, having been established heretofore, it is ordered by the Board of Commissioners of Forsyth County, that a new registration of all the voters in said Salem Precinct be made before the election to be held on the 7th day of November next.

And it is further ordered, by said Board, that Dr. J. F. Shaffner, of Salem, be appointed Registrar of voters of said Salem Precinct, for said election.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy.

D. P. MAST, Clerk Board Co. Comm'rs.

Mother's! Mothers! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken out by a skin eruption, or do you feel a burning, itching, or stinging on your face, or on your neck, or on your arms, or on your legs, or on your chest, or on your back, or on your hands, or on your feet, or on your head, or on your hair, or on your scalp, or on your ears, or on your nose, or on your mouth, or on your throat, or on your lungs, or on your stomach, or on your bowels, or on your bladder, or on your kidneys, or on your liver, or on your spleen, or on your pancreas, or on your gall bladder, or on your appendix, or on your uterus, or on your ovaries, or on your vagina, or on your cervix, or on your perineum, or on your anus, or on your rectum, or on your sigmoid, or on your descending colon, or on your ascending colon, or on your transverse colon, or on your cecum, or on your appendix, or on your uterus, or on your ovaries, or on your vagina, or on your cervix, or on your perineum, or on your anus, or on your rectum, or on your sigmoid, 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THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Water for Swine.

There are many farmers who think it unnecessary to give their swine a pig, but who consider the slop it receives as ample for its needs, or that when a pig is fattening dry food only is needed and that water makes soft pork. There are many more who are hardly so ignorant as this yet act precisely as though they were and neglect to provide any water for their stock but what they can procure from pond holes or sloughs. The consequence is disease and death. Pure water is indispensable to the health of all kinds of stock.

Extra Culture.

Professor Roberts, of Cornell university, says in an article upon "Extra Culture" Heretofore, it has been the secret of an Englishman in raising large crops. It would take away the breath of a prairie farmer to hear even an Englishman's enumerations of the "sprinklings," the "grubbings," the "twitchings," the "barrowings," the "crushings" that a heavy clay field is subjected to before it is considered fit for wheat. What is all this for? Simply to unlock the full storehouse of nature. That it is full has been proved time and time again. By actual analysis it is found that an average soil contains the first six inches of food enough for from fifty to one hundred and fifty full crops of grain. I do not desire to discourage the purchase and use of fertilizers, but what I do protest against is the purchase of time and commercial manures at \$40 per ton to enrich cloddy fields already rich in plant food. Looked up, it is true, but there none the less, only awaiting a little judicious application of brain to make it free. If these hastily jotted facts and impressions are the means of inducing my fellow farmers to remove some of the useless trees and fences, or to give the fields an additional cross harrowing or two before carting in the seed and asking the Lord to bless the labor of their hands, my object will have been attained.

Muck—What Is Muck?

In England muck means manure. In "Pilgrim's Progress," the man with the muck-rake was searching for good in the gutter's filth; but not finding that for which he searched. Muck is money. The English proverb, the meaning of which is clear enough. When agricultural writers in America talk about muck they mean swamp muck, and by this substance of a peaty, clayey or silty nature, consisting of the remains of plants which have undergone partial decomposition under the constant influence of water. This has no constant composition, and is not so indicated. In peat-beds the true peat is often several feet deep, and there may be a good deal of similar material which is crumbly, more or less mixed with earth, sand, and small stones. In other deposits, abundant in which there is no peat to use as fuel, but with an abundance of other material useful to farmers and properly called muck. This is black soil at least half of which will burn away when dry. It often dries hard, like clay or bricks. It crumbles under the influence of frost and air and often simply by drying. This substance, including all varieties of peat, is or may be made useful in every soil, not only as a peaty nature to begin with, it is often rich in nitrogen, the most costly ingredient of fertilizers, often contains phosphate of lime and other valuable ingredients. By its decomposition in the soil, its absorbent action, its promotion of other decompositions and changes in the soil, its presence is always beneficial. Under some peculiar circumstances these effects are hindered, probably by the presence of organic acids in the peat. To such peats and mucks the term "sour" is aptly applied by farmers. They may, however, be neutralized, or so to speak, sweetened by lime. Fresh, burnt lime rapidly absorbs water and falls into a fine dry powder. The muck is spread in layers a few inches in thickness, and lime in this form is spread thinly over it. It is not so much a matter of curate in regard to proportions, but best to be uniform. If the muck layer be about four or five inches thick, half a bushel of lime will be sufficient for a space of ten feet by ten, or 100 square feet and may even be used for a smaller area. The muck being piled up in layers each receiving its quota of lime becomes changed—more easily pulverized and disintegrated, equally useful as an absorbent, and a superior ingredient of composts.

The muck or peat of some localities may be applied directly to the land, either fresh dug, if dry enough to haul, in the autumn, so that it may become ameliorated by the frosts and thaws of winter, or after such weathering. Other kinds of muck cannot be used advantageously without composting with lime or manure, or with ashes, or some other active substance, while that of some localities applied raw is positively deleterious to the crops of the first year.

As a general rule, muck may be made most useful in ordinary farm operations by mixing it with manure from the stable, in the cow-yard, the pig-pens or the sheep-yards, and it is safe to say that this mixture will give a good quality in this way may easily double or triple the value of the manure made upon the farm. That is, a yard capable of furnishing under ordinary circumstances 100 loads of manure, may be made to furnish twice as much, both in quantity and value.—*American Agriculturist.*

Farm and Garden Notes.

Stockmen should not forget that it costs no more to keep good cows, horses, sheep, swine and poultry than poor ones—often not so much—and the profit from them is much greater. Bear this in mind in purchasing.

Old meadows should have a sprinkling of lime manure early in the autumn to give the grass a good start again before winter. We do not believe in pasturing meadows much, if any, after the hay crop has been removed.

When potatoes are dug and the tops become dry they should be at once dug and put into a cool cellar. It is best to put them in small bins. Great care should be used in digging not to cut or bruise the tubers, which hastens decay.

A solution of one part muriate of potash diluted in 1,000 parts of water is recommended as an insecticide for cabbage and currant worms and the like. It is also good as plant food, so that what falls to the ground is not wasted.

American farmers do not value clover hay as highly as the English do. Timothy is considered much inferior to clover by them; much superior by us. Clover sells in England for about twenty per cent. more than timothy. Properly cured it is a valuable crop.

Many orchardists say it is not best to renew the orchard by planting in young trees where old ones have been taken out. For a certain extent the elements suited to growth in the apple wood have been extracted from the soil and insect enemies have found location there.

A lady florist writes as follows: I would give twelve words to a troubled little lady about her plants in the winter, that since I have commenced using separate saucers with my pots, and taking to watering my plants from the bottom by filling the saucers with boiling water I am not troubled with the little flies, and I think the plants do much better watered in this way than by pouring water on the top.

Professor Henry says: I would urge that our farmers feed their young stock, colts as well as calves. There is no food easily obtainable that will so well correct acidity of the stomach and keep the whole system in good order. To those who wish to raise calves on a very little milk, I would say, use oats and oil meal freely, and by studying the wants of your calves you will be able to raise fine animals on a small allowance of milk.

The fuchsia, says *Vick's Magazine*, likes a slight shade and a cool soil, and then, provided the temperature may prevail. Place the plants in the open, a little shady, such a place as the north side of a house furnishes, and there is no fear but that they will flourish. If they are to remain on the piazza or the window-sill, the pots should be sunk up to the rim in a box of soil which can be kept moist; then, if the drainage is kept open, they will hold their foliage and flourish.

Mr. Wright recommends the following for poultry cholera, to be given every three hours: "Rhubarb, five grains; cayenne pepper, two grains; laudanum, ten drops; administering midway between every two doses; a teaspoonful of brandy, in rather less than its bulk of water, with five drops of McDougal's fluid carbolic acid in each dose. Carbolic acid in small doses, may be substituted for the carbolic acid, if not accessible. The yards should be disinfected with carbolic acid as a measure of prudence, and for the same reason it is better to separate the sick from the well fowls, although the disease is not contagious. If the treatment, to be effective, must be begun at an early period.

One can form but an imperfect estimate of the value of a field of roots by knowing the weight of the largest one grown. Very large roots do not mean very large returns, because the roots and more of them are a more paying crop. Other things remaining the same, the size of the roots depends upon the thinning. At this season of the year, when the roots are growing vigorously, they should be thinned, so that they shall have a space between them in the rows equal to their own diameter, and no more. It is better for the roots to be ten than fourteen inches apart in the rows. If the thinning is done in the fall, the roots grow larger and coarser, and will be much less valuable food than the smaller ones.

Recipes.

CORN MUSH.—Put a quart of water on to boil, stir a pint of cold milk with one part of corn meal and one table-spoonful of salt. When the water boils pour in the mixture gradually, stirring well; boil half an hour, stirring constantly.

STUFFED STEAK.—Make a stuffing of bread crumbs, herbs, onions, salt and pepper; spread over the steak, which should be an inch thick. Roll it up and tie tightly with cord. Bake or broil slowly for two hours. Serve with brown gravy.

DIETARY.—Shave the beef and pour cold water over it, place on the fire and let it come to a boil; repeat this process twice; pour off the water and cover well with rich fresh milk. When it comes to a boil season with pepper and butter and thicken with a little flour. Pour over buttered toast and serve hot.

SPICED APPLES.—Spiced apples are very appetizing, and the new and usually almost tasteless early apples can be prepared in this way. Take half a pound of apples (weigh them after they are peeled), two pounds of sugar, half an ounce of cinnamon in the stick, one quarter of an ounce of cloves and one ounce of nutmeg. Put the apples in a stewing pan, add the sugar, spices and sugar come to a boil; then put in the whole apples and cook them until they are so tender that a broom splint will pierce them easily. Dress and keep for a long time in a jar. Put a clean cloth over the jar before putting the cover on. Early pears may also be spiced in the same way, and are nice for dinner or tea.

Household Hints.

In boiling meat, etc., or even clothes, turn a plate bottom side up and put it on the bottom of the kettle to prevent its contents from burning.

To remove ink stains from cloth, dip the stain in cold water, then in lye and when cold wash out in hot water and it will usually remove the stain.

Satin dresses and table scarfs may be renovated by taking a hot iron, placing a wet cloth over it and holding the satin in the steam, the wrong side near the heat.

If you are baking bread turn the loaves top side down in the hot tin and let them stand a few moments. This will make the crust very tender and they will cut easily.

Chandeliers and iron wall brackets that have become rusty and weak may be made to look equal to new by applying a coat of bronze powder mixed with copal varnish.

Oil may be removed from carpets by laying a thick blotting paper over them and pressing a hot flat iron on it. Use a clean paper each time the operation is repeated.

A Poem Written on a Grain of Rice.
A Chinese teacher in the colony has just presented a curious note to the city hall museum. Many of our readers have doubtless seen specimens of printing compressed within very small limits, such for instance as the whole of the Lord's prayer contained within a circle the size of a finger ring. This, however, is not a specimen of minute typography but of calligraphy, for it consists of a stanza of poetry, composed by himself, which contains within itself thirty-three distinct and well formed Chinese characters written out in the full style without any contractions, though the most complicated characters are not introduced into this illimitable poem. It seems almost incredible, but it is a fact that the whole of these thirty-three characters are inscribed on one grain of unpolished rice. It is only another instance of the patient toil which a Chinaman will spend over apparently unimportant work.—*Overland China Mail.*

Glacier Accidents in Switzerland.

Glacier accidents generally arise from falls into rifts hidden under a layer of snow. In the summer of 1829, the day being Tuesday, three men of Lenk—Jacob Trachsel, Peter Blatter and another—were crossing the Wildenhorst on their way home, Blatter had the ill-luck to fall into a concealed crevasse. Though not so badly hurt that he could not call out, he was ropes. So it was agreed that Trachsel should remain by the crevasse, while the third man, whose name the record has not reserved, went to the nearest habitation for ropes. When he returned Trachsel had disappeared, and the rift into which Blatter had fallen could not be found. The third man and the men he had brought with him after searching and shouting until far into the night gave up Blatter for lost, and went away without the least hope that they should see him again. But, to the unspeakable surprise and almost consternation of his neighbors, he was seen two days later at his own house, not much the worse, seemingly, for his adventure. How he escaped is not mentioned, probably by running down one of the water courses, which left under every glacier, to daylight. Jacob Trachsel, who had run his post on the crevasse simply because he was weary of waiting, was tried at Lenk for deserting his companion. Being convicted of "faithlessness," he was sentenced to three days' imprisonment and to the Herdall, which signified a public pardon of God and man on behalf of the sin he had committed.

July 17, 1878, a similar accident befell Christian Bohrer, of Grindelwald. As he crossed the upper Grindelwald glacier toward the Mettenberg a snow avalanche threw him into a crevasse nearly five feet deep. Though he was broken and his wrist dislocated in the fall, he managed to work his way under the glacier to the stream at its base, and after a desperate struggle of two days he succeeded in escaping from his icy prison.

The *Naturgeschichte des Schweizerlandes* tells of a very unpleasant experience which in the early part of the last century befell a chamois-hunter of the name of Kasper Stöer. As he was hunting in the mountains, he and two other hunters were in hot chase after chamois on the Limmern glacier, he disappeared as suddenly as if he had been swallowed up by an earthquake. He had fallen into a hidden crevasse. His companions peered fearfully into the hole down which Stöer had vanished, and thinking that all was over with him, commended his soul to God. But when they heard his voice crying "help," and perceived that he was clinging to the edge of the crevasse, they ran to a goat-herd's hut hard by him in the hope that they might possibly find there a rope. They found only an old couple, who told them to be of any use. Meanwhile poor Stöer was in fearful plight—half his body in freezing glacier-water, and holding on desperately with hands and feet to the icy walls of the rift. He had given up all hope of being rescued, as he thought, his last prayer, when his comrades lowered him a rope, which he had contrived to make with his belts and part of his clothes. He grasped it joyfully with both hands and pulled himself up, and then, as he was about to thank Heaven for his happy escape, when one of the belts gave way, and down he fell again. The second misfortune was worse than the first; Stöer took part of the line down which he had fallen in the descent one of his arms was badly broken. But he held on with the other, and by splitting their belts his companions made the eternalized rope long enough to reach him, and he was pulled up. As one arm rested on the ledge, and as he dared not remove it for fear of falling further into the abyss and being drowned in the water, he lay on his back, his arms outstretched, and he had to bend the rope round his body with the broken limb, which caused him terrible anguish. This time the belt held, and Stöer was safely landed on the glacier. As his companions drew him up, the corpse of a man, dead and stiff, lay on the ice, and he was a long time before he came round and could be removed to his home.

But not every one who falls into a crevasse is equally fortunate. In 1821, M. Mouron, a clergyman from Vevey, while crossing the Lower Grindelwald glacier, went down a rift seven hundred feet deep. When his guide (to whom he ought to have been attached by a rope) reported a misadventure, Grindelwald, a suspicion arose that the poor man had been robbed and murdered, and his body thrown into the crevasse to conceal the crime. In order to ascertain the truth, another guide was tied to a rope and lowered into the abyss. After several attempts, the man, though he suffered much from cold and bad air, succeeded in fastening the corpse to his own body, and so carried it to the surface. Mouron's watch and purse being found intact in his pockets, the guide was freed from the suspicion which rested upon him, and his character for honesty was thereby restored.

In the year 1820 three guides were swept into a crevasse at the head of the Grand Plateau at the foot of the final slope of Mount Blanc. More than forty years after they had been buried in their icy tomb the remains of the unfortunate men were found near the end of the Glacier des Bosses, whither they had drifted with the moving ice, miles below the rift in which they were engulfed.

Living Chessmen.
The Rev. C. C. Chevallier, the vicar of Heighington, in England, in order to raise a fund to provide bells for the parish church, arranged, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, for a game of chess to be played in Bedford park, by players who were dressed to represent the different pieces on the chessboard. The day was fine and a large and fashionable company was attracted from Darlington, Bishop Auckland and other parts of the district. There was a considerable space of green sward roped off in the park, which was laid out in squares. The band escorted the opposing forces to the ground, who marched in procession and presented a most picturesque appearance in their fifteenth century costume. The prevailing color of the costume of the players on one side was green and of the other red. The pawns were dressed as pages of the fifteenth century, with long-pointed shoes and tight. The castles were imitations of the castles known in the middle ages, and the knights were dressed as knights of the fifteenth century, with long-pointed shoes and tight. The castles were imitations of the castles known in the middle ages, and the knights were dressed as knights of the fifteenth century, with long-pointed shoes and tight.

The two gentlemen who directed the players were the Rev. C. C. Chevallier and Mr. Johnson, of the Heighington school. The moves were faithfully made, showing that the players had been well drilled.

There are forty-three furnaces, rolling mills, steel mills, forges and bloomeries in Tennessee, employing 4,095 hands and \$3,381,776 capital.

Skin Grafting.

The patient, a pretty little girl of eight, was admitted into the Wellington ward of St. George's hospital by the history that, two years previously, her dress had caught fire, burning both legs from the hips to the knees severely. After a year's treatment the left thigh had healed up; but the right leg, extending all down the outer side. She was a bright, intelligent little thing, and her sad condition excited much sympathetic interest. For four months she lay there without any signs of improvement. Though nursing medicines were freely administered, and all manner of local remedies applied, particularly that most excellent dressing, castor oil, all was in vain. On the 5th of May, the child was brought into the operating theatre and placed under the influence of chloroform, it certainly appeared as though she was unlikely to survive. Five days later no change was visible; and by-and-by the operation was considered to have failed, since the pieces of skin had disappeared, instead of growing, as had been expected. The most wonderful part of it is that, not only did these islands grow and increase rapidly in circumference, but the fact of their presence seemed to stimulate the healing action around its margin. Several more grafts were implanted subsequently, including morsels from Mr. Pollock's arm, from my own, and from the shoulder of a negro; the result was a complete cure. In two months the wound was healed and the little patient was discharged cured.

Skin grafting is now performed daily in surgical practice, and a special instrument—a compound of the knife and the needle—has been invented for the purpose. It is impossible to estimate the immense benefit of this discovery to mankind in many different aspects. Poor people, hitherto incapacitated by the loss of a limb, are now enabled for years a burden on their parish, or inmates of workhouses and asylums, will now again resume their place in the good tiling hive, from whose daily work is distended the prosperity of the land. Von Graef's operation of iridectomy, whereby hundreds of people who were formerly considered irremediably blind, are now restored to sight by a simple proceeding, is said to have effected a very appreciable effect on the poor rates of the country. As an instance of true transplantation, John Hunter's celebrated experiment of causing a human tooth to take root in the jaw of a dog, and which has been a well known instance, and having exercised diseased portions, replant them in their sockets with frequent though not invariably success; and the plastic operations have been performed on rats, by which they have been joined like Siamese twins, or their tails caused to grow from their shoulders or between their ribs. The late Mr. Bland, in his *History of the Chamber of Natural History*, gives an amusing account of an action-at-law brought by M. Triguel, a French naturalist, against a zonave who had sold him what was termed a "trapped rat" for one hundred francs; the rat, it appeared, was a French rat, and the zonave, proving to be an ordinary varmint, with the tip of another rat's tail planted in its nose and growing there.—*Chambers's Journal.*

HEALTH HINTS.
In cases of fainting lay the person flat on the back, loose the clothing and sprinkle cold water on the face. If the fainting is from exhaustion a few drops of brandy will do good. A good stimulant.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

In the early stages of typhoid fever Dr. Guillaume, of the French navy, has administered coffee with marked success. Three table-spoonfuls are given every two hours, the patient being on one or two table-spoonfuls of claret or Burgundy wine. A beneficial result is immediately apparent. A little lemon-ade or citrate of magnesia is also administered daily, and after some time medicine is resorted to.

All heat or warmth in the body comes from food oxidized, slowly burned in the body, just as much, and about the same way that heat in the stove or furnace comes from fuel oxidized or burned there. Warmth is the result of the burning of food, unless it is an atmosphere nearly at the degrees of heat. Warm clothing, warm houses, stables, sheds, that prevent the rapid escape of heat, save the necessity of taxing the stomach to digest an excessive amount of food (fuel) to keep up the heat of the body, human or brute.

The Decoration of the Grave.
The New York *Evening Post's* octogenarian, Mr. Degraw, says in one of his chapters of reminiscences: I was the first person in this country, so far as I know, to take a grave with flowers. I got the idea from some of the British soldiers who were in the custom in England. Having long had a fondness for flowers (Mr. Degraw was for thirteen years the president of the Brooklyn Horticultural society), and keeping mind the matter, I went to the grave of a friend who had been buried the day before at Hempstead, L. I., and covered it with some of the most beautiful and fragrant flowers of the season. It was early one Sunday morning in the yard in front of the Methodist church, and when the hour for service approached, I took my stand near by to see the effect of the flowers, for no person could enter the church from the street without passing by the grave which I had decorated. I noticed that the family of the dead lady were deeply affected by the sight, and that the women in general were emotionally struck by it. The news soon spread through the village that the grave was covered with flowers, and hundreds of persons went to see the sight.

Nine out of ten Egyptians have, a writer says, diseased eyes on account of the fine particles of sand driven into their hot south winds.

About 36,000 barrels or 360 car loads of salt are weekly shipped west from Saginaw, Mich.

SUNDAY READING.

Someday.
It is a sweet, sweet song, warbled to and fro among the topmost boughs of the heart and filling the whole air with such joy and gladness as the songs of birds do when the summer comes out of darkness and the day is born on the mountain. We have all our possessions in the future, which we call "someday." Beautiful flowers and singing birds are there. Oh, reader, be of good cheer! For all the time that is a golden "someday," when the hills and valleys of time are all passed; when the wear and fever, the disappointment and sorrow, of life are over, then is the place and the rest appointed of God. Oh, homestead, over whose roof all no shadows or even clouds, and over whose threshold the voice of sorrow is never heard; built upon the eternal hills and standing with the spirals and pianoles of celestial beauty among the palm-trees of the glorious city, those who love God shall rest under thy shadows, where there will be no more sorrow nor pain, nor the sound of weeping "someday."—*Advent Review.*

Religious News and Notes.
There are now 700,000 Protestants in France.

The State of Michigan has 209 Congregational churches.

One-half the cadets of West Point are church members.

Edinburgh, Scotland, has been besieged by the Salvation Army.

New York city has twenty Lutheran churches and Philadelphia thirty.

The Reformed church in America has 509 churches and 80,167 communicants.

The sale of Bibles and other Christian books in Japan is increasing rapidly.

The head chief of the Pima Indians has cut his hair short, dresses in American clothes and regularly attends church. Members of his tribe are erecting a small chapel at Blackwater.

The late Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Musgrave, a Presbyterian pastor of Philadelphia, bequeathed \$30,000 to Princeton college, to be invested till it reaches \$50,000, to found a Musgrave professorship, and \$17,000 to other Presbyterian institutions.

Atlanta, Ga., shows, it is claimed, the best church record of any city in the Union. With a population of nearly 50,000, it has forty-eight churches, with a total membership of 18,950, and an average Sunday attendance of over 20,000.

A woman forgot to send home some work on Saturday. On Sunday morning she found her husband, who had put her to bed on her hands and take the bundle under her shawl to the lady's house. "Nobody will see it," she said. "But it is not Sunday under my shawl, Sunday?" asked the child.

The Protestant Episcopal diocese of Indiana presents the following statistics: Clergy, twenty-nine; parishes, forty-eight; baptisms, 105 of which were adults; 429; communicants in forty-five churches, 3,880; contributions in thirty churches, \$57,123; Diocese of Pittsburgh: Clergy, 46; parishes, 55; communicants, 6,040; confirmations, 411; Sunday school teachers, 495; scholars, 4,749; contributions, \$132,490.

A very pretty story is told of the mother of Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, who recently completed her eightieth birthday. She is too deaf to hear her son preach, but every Sunday morning before he is going to church he tells her what he is going to preach about, and she tells him what she has heard, and then she prays for him in her room during the hours of service. She was let a widow fifty-five years ago, when her son was only four years old.

A Dangerous Bedfellow.
Ferryman Hoppy, of Arena, Wis., recently experienced a fearful sensation on awakening during the night. He felt something crawling over him, and knew, when fairly awake, that it was a snake. He did not know what to do, but finally took both hands and threw the bedclothes over it and got on it with his knees. The reptile immediately coiled its tail around his neck, he being on his head. By-and-by he succeeded in uncoiling it, but not before he was nearly strangled. He gathered up snake and clothes together, threw them from the window that was open near the bed, and then he lay down and fell asleep. The next morning he found the snake coiled up under his pillow, and he was nearly strangled. He gathered up snake and clothes together, threw them from the window that was open near the bed, and then he lay down and fell asleep. The next morning he found the snake coiled up under his pillow, and he was nearly strangled.

Too Late to Mend.
A sharp disciplinarian is General Gallifet. While directing the maneuvers of the French army on review at Châlons recently he noticed some errors in the movements of a dragon brigade under the command of General Clermont Tonnerre, one of the oldest officers in the service. Quickly, he directed the brigade to follow the movement. The veteran complied, after consulting with members of his staff, and through the evolutions constantly received suggestions from them.

At last, "Retire, gentlemen," cried Gallifet, to the general. "No," said the other, "they assist me to refresh my memory, so I may not seem ignorant of the troops." "You will not understand the drill," cried Gallifet, pale with emotion.

"How can you expect it?" was the response. "I am in garrison, with two small squadrons and miserable, insignificant drill music. But I can insure it in eight days."

"In eight days," said Gallifet. "It will be too late. I am obliged to ask you to resign. Place your command in the hands of the oldest of your colonels."

The Oyster and the Mouse.
"Have you ever found any pearls in oysters?" a Philadelphia reporter asked of an oyster dealer.

"A few little ones, of no value. It does happen, however, to openers. I know a man in Camden who found a valuable pearl in a Chiniquague oyster two years ago. He sold it to a jeweler for thirteen dollars, and being a religious sort of chap he gave the money to his church. I once found a mouse in an oyster."

"Yes. A pile of Abscones were lying in the cellar, and some of them opened their shells. A mouse, I suppose, was in search of a meal, and nibbled at the oyster, which promptly closed its shell on the mouse's neck. I came across the oyster and the dead mouse the next day. The little animal's head was nearly severed from its body."

A Musical Prodigy.

The son of David Neal, the famous American painter, who lives in Munich, at the age of nine years exhibited the most marvelous musical powers, and heard his own compositions played by the band of the famous Prince Royal regiment. He was lifted above the heads of people and musicians to receive the applause and their recognitions as a composer. The new Mozart they call him. He is now eleven years old, and is all the time composing. He improvised on the piano while he wrote his. In one of his letters at Christmas to the "Christ-kind," he mentioned not one gift, and that the most involved and learned of essays on composition. For days after receiving it he was at 5 o'clock in the morning devouring its pages. Strauss has been to see him, taken him in his arms and shed some tears over him.

A Burning Lake.

There is in Russia a fountain of Naphtha which has formed a lake four miles long by over a mile wide, and two feet deep. This sheet of inflammable oil recently took fire, including the central font, and the effect was most imposing. The quantity of naphtha which was estimated at four and a half million cubic feet, and it was feared that the flames would explode the subterranean sources. Even the earth saturated with oil was on fire, but no explosion occurred. The heat was intolerable except at a distance of 1,000 yards from the edge of the fire, and the trees and buildings within three miles of it were coated with a thick layer of soot.

In the Times of Philadelphia we observe: Mr. John McGrath, 1236 Christian street, was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of severe rheumatism.

The recent report of the census of 1880 shows that the Austrian population numbers 22,144,244, being an increase of 1,747,617 or about eighty-four per cent. since the last census of 1869, when the numbers were 20,396,630.

Gave instantaneous relief. St. Jacobs Oil. Neuralgia. Prof. Tice—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

In general, pride is at the bottom of all great mistakes.

Who has not seen the fair, fresh young girl transformed in a few months into the pale, haggard, dispirited woman? The sparkling eyes are dimmed, and the ringing laugh heard no more. Too often the causes are disorders of the system which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would remedy in a short time. Remember, that the "Favorite Prescription" will unfailingly cure all "weaknesses," and restore health and beauty. By all druggists. Send three stamps for Dr. Pierce's treatise on "Diseases of Women" (64 pages). Address: WORLD'S MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

It is stated that the state coffers of Italy now contain 500,000,000 coin laid toward the abolition of the forced paper currency.

If you feel hot, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth taste bad, poor appetite, tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or biliousness. Nothing will cure you so quickly and permanently as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By all druggists.

The suffering for lack of employment in Germany is very great, and the natural increase of the population is over half a million every year.

The Billows.
dyspeptic or constipated, should address, with two stamps for pamphlet, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Postpaid by New Newspaper Union, 130 West Street, New York.

Files and Bags.
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Lamb 4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
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Hog 11 @ 12 1/2
Dressed, city 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Flour—No. 1, good to fancy 8 1/2 @ 9
Wheat—No. 1, hard, 100 lbs 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
Wheat—No. 2, hard, 100 lbs 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2
Rye—State 74 @ 75
Barley—Two-rowed State 1 07 @ 1 12 1/2
Corn—Dagrad, West. mixed 52 @ 53
Yellow Southern 52 @ 53
Oats—White State 40 @ 41
Hay—Med. to ch. Timothy 75 @ 1 00
Hops—1881, 100 lbs 60 @ 65
Pork—Mess, new, for export, 21 @ 22 1/2
Lard—Leaf, 100 lbs 12 @ 12 1/2
Refined 12 1/2 @ 13
Petroleum—Crude 6 1/2 @ 6 5/8
Butter—State Creamery 28 @ 32
Do—Danish 17 @ 25
Wool—No. 1, medium 15 @ 18
Factory 15 @ 18
Cheese—State 2 @ 2 1/4
Skims 2 @ 2 1/4
Eggs—State and Penn. laid 15 @ 16 1/4
Potatoes—L. I., bl. 2 50 @ 2 62
Steers—Good to Choice 6 00 @ 6 50
Lamb—Western 5 00 @ 5 50
Hog—Good to choice 8 00 @ 8 50
Hog—Good to choice, 75 lbs 8 25 @ 8 50
Hog—No. 2, mixed 7 25 @ 7 50